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One Thousand Homeless Men. A Study of Original Records. By ALICE WILLARD SOLENBERGER. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1911. 8vo, pp. 398.

Chicago, the hub city of America with its slums and its vice sections, the lodestone toward which are attracted along every highway the homeless, the tramp, the vagrant, and the criminal, affords as no other city on the continent at once the necessity and the opportunity for a study of this class, the lowest of the submerged tenth. To this task the late Mrs. Solenberger (then Miss Willard), with a keen realization of the need, applied herself some ten years ago in her official position at the Central District of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, and this volume is the result of the work commenced then, but only lately completed.

The book shows a clear comprehension of the condition and life of these men, the causes which are chiefly responsible for their debasement and the possibility of making them useful and respectable self-supporting citizens. The grasp of facts and knowledge of the detail of their lives which the author could have obtained only with the greatest difficulty is remarkable, and it is to this intimate knowledge of the real life of these men that the book owes its value.

It is greatly to be deplored that the author's untimely death cost the volume its concluding chapter, more especially as lack of general conclusions constitutes its serious defect. The tremendous mass of data in which one is apt to lose oneself; the tedium of the treatment, a detailed consideration of the cripple, being followed by a like study of the beggar and after that the epileptic, the runaway boy and the chronic tramp; the too frequent repetition and reiteration; in short, the complete absence of anything in the nature of generalization and breadth of view all detract greatly from what otherwise is an excellent book.

The Living Wage of Women Workers. By LOUISE MARION BOSWORTH. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. vi+90. \$1.00 net.

This volume is the third in a series of studies in the economic relations of women, undertaken by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. It presents the results of an investigation into the income and the expenditure of women workers in the city of Boston, carried on with the purpose of discovering what would constitute, for them, a living wage. Such an attempt had not been made previously, so that it was felt the inquiry would have practical as well as academic interest.

The investigators have collected about 450 schedules covering items of expenditure and income. These are classified into six groups according to occupation and into five according to wages. The classifications are used as a basis for statistical tables on each of the chief items of expenditure: food, rent,

clothing, health, savings, and miscellaneous expenditure, including recreation and education. The interpretation of the statistics takes up the greater part of the book. It is interesting to note, however, that the nominal wage indicated by any given schedule cannot be used as a safe basis for calculations because it usually varies widely from the actual wage on account of docking, seasonal character of work, tips, or other reasons.

A study of the tables seems to lead to the conclusion that the nine to eleven dollars per week wage group represents a minimum living wage. Not until this group is reached do average income and average expenditure balance; up to this point the actual expenditure as well as the percentage for food and rent increase; here, for the first time, medical aid becomes possible, and saving begins.

History of Money in the British Empire and the United States. By AGNES F. DODD. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xiv + 356. 5s. net.

"The aim of this book," reads the Preface, "is to give a short general history of money in the English-speaking countries—in the British Empire and the United States." In Part I, the author traces the monetary history of the British Isles "from the earliest times" to the present. Two short chapters are added on "the Currency of India" and "Colonial Currencies." Part II is devoted to a study of the history of money and banking in the United States.

The book lays no claim to independent and original investigation. Such could not be expected in a work of the kind. Miss Dodd has drawn her information from a wide range of sources. That the book represents painstaking industry cannot be doubted, but the breadth of field which the author attempts to cover precludes her complete mastery of the subject. The reader sees only an accumulation of facts—interesting, but dead. The shortcomings of the book partly arise from its not being pervaded by any one personality. The reader is made conscious of the shifting influence of the various authorities—MacLeod, Walker, and the rest—on whom the author has drawn. The book is more than patchwork, but it lacks that indescribable something that makes history live.

The student desiring only a brief survey of the subjects with which Miss Dodd deals will find in her book a concise statement of the more important historical facts. Even to the economist it will prove a handy book of reference.

The Modern Railroad. By EDWARD HUNGERFORD. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xx + 476.

This work is neither a textbook nor in any sense a scientific treatise on railroads. It is rather a dramatization of railroading. The first two chapters give a brief history of the developing of railroads in the United States. Even these chapters are more like a series of moving pictures than an ordinary his-